



INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO 9513:1999
TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 1

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Metallic materials — Calibration of extensometers used in uniaxial testing

TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 1

Matériaux métalliques — Étalonnage des extensomètres utilisés lors d'essais uniaxiaux

RECTIFICATIF TECHNIQUE 1

Technical Corrigendum 1 to International Standard ISO 9513:1999 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 164, *Mechanical testing of metals*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Uniaxial testing*.

Page 4

Table 2

Table 2 shall appear as shown on page 2.

NOTE — Changes are in row 3, columns 6 and 7 (headings), row 4, column 3 (value) and rows 6 and 7, columns 2 to 6, 8 and 10 (values).

Page 8

Figure B.1

See Figure B.1 on page 2.

Page 9

Figure B.2

See Figure B.2 on page 3.

Table 2 — Classification of extensometers

Class of extensometer	Extensometer (maximum values)					Calibration apparatus (maximum values)			
	Relative error on the gauge length q_{Le} %	Resolution ^a		Bias error ^a		Resolution ^a		Bias error ^a	
		Percentage of readings r/l_i %	Absolute value r μm	Relative error q %	Absolute value $l_i - l_t$ μm	Relative error %	Absolute value μm	Relative error %	Absolute value μm
0,2	$\pm 0,2$	0,10	0,2	$\pm 0,2$	$\pm 0,6$	0,05	0,1	$\pm 0,06$	$\pm 0,2$
0,5	$\pm 0,5$	0,25	0,5	$\pm 0,5$	$\pm 1,5$	0,12	0,25	$\pm 0,15$	$\pm 0,5$
1	$\pm 1,0$	0,50	1,0	$\pm 1,0$	$\pm 3,0$	0,25	0,50	$\pm 0,3$	$\pm 1,0$
2	$\pm 2,0$	1,0	2,0	$\pm 2,0$	$\pm 6,0$	0,5	1,0	$\pm 0,6$	$\pm 2,0$
NOTE For small gauge lengths (≤ 25 mm) and for small strains, the user should consider one of the better classes of extensometer.									
^a Whichever value is the greater.									

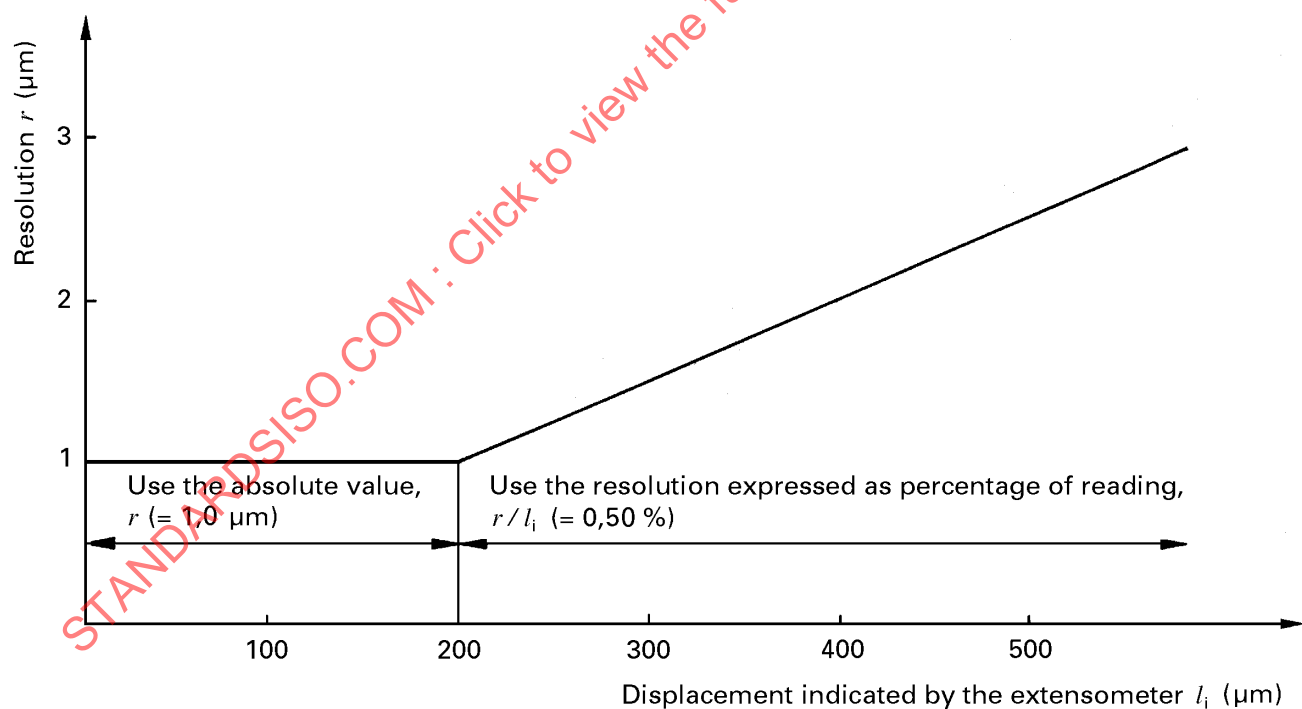


Figure B.1 — Resolution of a class 1 extensometer